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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The Boom Bill Passed Finally.

No Agreement on Day for Adjournment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 4, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met in evening session at half-past seven.

The following bills were passed on third reading:

An act to authorize the appointment of chaplains for the Senate and House of Representatives for each regular and adjourned annual session, and providing for their compensation.

An act to provide additional security to holders and assignees of mortgages in this Commonwealth.

An act to provide for the running and making of county lines.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act to appropriate certain fines and penalties imposed by the courts of Franklin, Adams, Somerset and Fulton counties, for the use of a law library to be kept in the Court House of said counties, approved the 17th day of March, A. D. 1865," and a supplement thereto approved the 5th day of April, A. D. 1866, so far as the said acts apply to counties of Adams and Somerset.

An act ceding certain water lots in and adjoining the city of Erie to said city for the improvement thereof.

The following bills passed second reading:

An act to confine conveyances of lands made by savings fund, building and loan associations after expiration of the term of their chartered existence.

An act relating to the investments held by executors, trustees and other fiduciaries.

The following bills were considered on first reading:

An act to repeal section four of an act of the 29th of March, 1851, entitled "An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society," so far as relates to the county of Indiana.

An act to provide for a proper representation of the mineral resources of Pennsylvania at the Centennial Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following bills passed finally:

To repeal so much of an act approved the 24th day of March, A. D., 1870, entitled "an act relating to a company incorporated to build an artificial road through Germantown to the ten-mile stone at Chestnut Hill, and thence to the new stone bridge over the Perkiomen creek, in Montgomery county, approved the 12th day of February, 1801," as provides for the city of Philadelphia to contract for paving the roadway along Germantown avenue, and the collection of the cost thereof from the party owners.

An act entitled an act relating to the carriage of passengers and the use of cars upon the passenger railways running over the paved streets of the respective cities and towns of this Commonwealth.

To secure miners engaged in mining anthracite coal proper recompense for labor.

To carry out the provisions of section twelve, article three of the Constitution, in relation to the public printing and binding and the supply of paper therefor.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock. The new county bill was up on third reading. Amendments were adopted requiring that no county should be reduced below forty-seven thousand population, and any new county formed should have not less than forty-seven thousand. The bill, if it shall pass finally, will admit only one new county—that formed out of Luzerne.

The act repealing the road law in Hopewell township, Washington county, passed finally.

The Boom bill was reached on third reading, and after much debating a vote was reached. One hundred votes were cast in its favor, 101 being required. It was then reconsidered, and on final passage had 103 in its favor, securing its passage finally. It now goes to the Governor.

Peter Herdic is at last defeated, and the poor lumbermen and raftmen accordingly are overjoyed at their final triumph.

The bill for a stay of execution for two years on all judgments was postponed, also the usury bill.

Mr. Long spoke against the stay law, and claimed that it concealed a huge snake under the guise of a general law.

Adjourned.

The Democratic members of the House met in caucus this evening, and discussed the question of final adjournment, but came to no definite conclusion on the subject. They only decided to hold additional afternoon sessions, namely, on Mondays and Fridays.

NASHVILLE.

The National Convention of Colored Men.

NASHVILLE, April 4.—About thirty delegates, representing fifteen States, to the Colored National Convention, which meets here to-morrow, arrived to-day. The remainder are to come in on morning trains. The delegates are likely to be more representative than numerous. The Arkansas and Texas delegates are reported waterbound at Little Rock, and cannot reach here before Friday. Pinchback, of Louisiana, and James S. Hinton, Grand Commissioner of Indiana, were among the arrivals to-day. Professor Longston will be here to-morrow. Fred. Douglass will not attend. A preliminary meeting will be held at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, and the convention will meet at noon in the hall of the House of Representatives. Pinchback is the leading spirit, and says he will make a bold speech in the Convention, taking advanced political ground. The convention will recommend no Presidential aspirant to the Cincinnati convention. A resolution will be adopted thanking Senator Morton, of Indiana, for his defense of Pinchback.

CASUALTIES.

Six Men Drowned.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—While the steamer Fannie Louis was approaching the bridge at Boonville, Missouri, at seven o'clock last night, she cut loose a barge she had in tow, so that it might pass through the draw of the bridge alone. The river being high and the current swift, the barge became unmanageable, and Bill Davis, one of the men on board, jumped ashore with a line and attempted to make the barge fast to a stump. The latter gave way, however, and the barge crushed against the pier of the bridge and was broken in two. Ten men were on the barge, only four of whom, Alexander Shaw, William Gaunt, William Tomlinson, and one other, name not learned, was saved. The remainder, all negroes, are supposed to be drowned. The barge had 10,000 bushels of corn on board, which was insured in St. Louis offices.

Schooner Ashore—Six Men Drowned.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The schooner Helen J. Holway, went ashore last night, eight miles east of Fire Island. The Captain and five men were drowned, only one of the crew being saved.

Clerk on Towboat Scalded to Death.

MEMPHIS, April 4.—The valve connected with the syphon pump on the towboat J. N. Kellogg burst this morning near Island 37, scalding Fred. Hayden, the clerk, to death. Every effort possible was made by the captain and others to rescue him, but in vain. His remains were brought here and will be forwarded to Springfield, Ills.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, April 4.—In the Senate this afternoon, a Senate bill was passed making it an offense punishable by a fine of from $100 to $1,000, with imprisonment not exceeding one year in the county jail, to sell, offer to sell or give away lascivious books or pictures, or to advertise medicines or articles intended to procure abortions or to prevent conception.

In the House, the House bill was passed to prevent the killing of quail before December, 1877; also, to extend the provisions of the game law relative to notice to unenclosed grounds; also, to do away with restrictions as to size of and manner of posting notice.

Annual Report of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce on Pork Packing.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—The annual report of the Chamber of Commerce upon pork packing, prepared by Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent, will be made public to-morrow. It gives the total packing for the season at 4,850,192, against 5,537,124 last year; average gross weight this season 272 61-100 pounds, against 262 47-100 pounds last season; total yield of mess pork this season, 403,674 barrels, against 504,843 last year; total product lard 174,803,333 pounds, against 193,432,170 pounds last year. The decrease in the number of hogs packed, as compared with the previous season, is twelve and four-tenths per cent.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the House bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay judgments of the Court of Alabama Claims, and asked for its immediate consideration.

Objection was made by Mr. COCKRELL, and it was laid over.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from J. M. Langston, Chairman of the Committee having in charge the dedication of Lincoln Monument on the 14th of April, inviting the Senate to be present at the dedication.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the invitation was accepted and the communication referred.

The Chair announced as the Special Committee to inquire into the recent election in Mississippi, under the resolution adopted last week, Messrs. Boutwell, Cameron of Wisconsin, Oglesby, Bayard and McDonald.

The impeachment managers on the part of the House appeared in the Senate, and were escorted to seats on the left of the presiding officer. After proclamation by the Sergeant-at-Arms, the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, were read by Mr. Scott Lord, Chairman of the Board of Managers. The reading of the articles of impeachment concluded, Mr. FERRY, President pro tem of the Senate, announced that the Senate would take proper order on the subject of the impeachment, of which due notice would be given the House. The managers then retired.

Mr. MORRILL of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported without amendment the House bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and recommended that it be passed as it came from the House of Representatives. Calendar.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, returning to the Senate without his approval a bill for the relief of G. B. Tyler and E. H. Luckett, assignees of W. T. Cheatham. The bill was for the purpose of refunding to Tyler and Luckett, asignees as aforesaid, money paid for salary of storekeeper in a distillery in Kentucky during December, 1868, and January, 1869. The message was accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that the money had not been wrongfully collected, and an extract from the report of Commissioner Pratt adverse to refunding the money, and stating that there is no reason for refunding it which will not apply with equal force to similar payments by all other distilleries who were operating their distilleries or had spirits in their warehouses at that time.

Mr. MCCREERY said the bill which had been vetoed by the President, had been carefully investigated by two committees of the Senate, and had twice passed that body. He thought there was a hasty and ill-advised act. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from Mr. Douglass when he was Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in favor of the claim, and resuming his argument, said: Mr. Pratt, the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who reported against the case, was not familiar with all the facts. He [McCreery] hoped the bill would be passed by a two-thirds vote over the veto, and thus vindicate the right and condemn the wrong. The message and accompanying papers, on motion of Mr. McCreery, were referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate went into executive session. After a three hours' session, the doors were reopened, and it was ordered that the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be printed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that that body was ready to receive the impeachment managers.

Mr. KNOTT, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend section 1014 of the Revised Statutes, so as to provide that no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for any offense except against the internal revenue, unless indicted within three years after such offense has been or may be committed. After some discussion, the bill was passed.

Mr. BLACKBURN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire and report under what law, in obedience to whose order, and for what purpose, and at what expense to the Government, Brevet Brigadier-General Simon Snyder Forsyth, and Brevet Major Sawyer, of the army, are now absent in foreign countries, how long they have been so absent, and why they should not be ordered to their respective commands. Adopted.

Mr. ELY, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, reported a resolution calling for information as to the contracts for furnishing the Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Department with paper, or paper stock, and with the stocks or seals since the 4th of March, 1869. Adopted.

Mr. BOARMAN submitted a form of resolution for the Speaker to accept the invitation to be present at the unveiling of the Lincoln statue on the 14th of April. Adopted.

Mr. LORD, on behalf of the managers of the impeachment of Belknap, on the request of the latter,

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1876.

EX-GUERILLA MOSBY denies that President GRANT has recently expressed himself to him against a third term, as stated in some of the newspapers. It is of no consequence, however; the people have fully settled that matter.

CHIEF Justice CHURCH, of the New York Court of Appeals, is the latest entry for the Democratic Presidential nomination. He believes in the Bourbon liturgy, but he will never have the chance of conducting the services.

SOMEBODY down in Maine writes to a Boston paper to advise the nomination of Senator HAMLIN for President. Better not. The people, who remember his course with regard to third-class postal matter, would at once ship him to Salt river by express.

JUST before shaking the dust of Mississippi from his feet, ex-Governor AMES issued a "farewell address." It is a wishy-washy paper; nevertheless the acceptance of his resignation by the White League impeachers is a tacit confession that political malice alone incited the prosecution against him.

STORIES are afloat in Mexico that President LERDO has taken the decision to visit Europe, thus removing the entire cause of the present armed contention in that country. He is now serving his second term—the first by election—having succeeded to the Chief Magistracy upon the death of JUAREZ by virtue of his office of Chief Justice.

PRESENT indications are that the receipts from customs and internal revenue for the current fiscal year will fall fully nine millions below the estimates presented to Congress in December by the Secretary of the Treasury, and yet the Confederate tinkers in Congress are bent on reducing alike the tariff and the revenue taxes.

ENGLISH merchants lately returned from the North of Europe give a very gloomy account of trade prospects. They say that our tool and implement makers are competing successfully with them in all the Northern markets, where our hayforks in particular have secured quite a monopoly of favor. If our manufacturers would pitch in with a will, they might secure a good footing in many a foreign market from which they are now excluded.

THE last of the spring elections takes place in Rhode Island to-day. The vote is for State officers and a Legislature that will choose a successor to Senator ANTHONY. There are three tickets in the field, Republican, Democratic and Prohibition. The vote of the State in past years has been as follows:

	Rep.	Dem	Ind.	Rep.	Maj.
1875. Governor	9,467	8,290			1,155 R
1872. President	13,650	9,251			4,399 R
1872. Governor	9,659	3,780			5,879 R
1873. Governor	12,336	1,389			10,747 R
1875. Governor	7,868	5,193	8,724		256 I. R.

THE shameless niggardliness of Congress in refusing to supply the deficiency in the appropriation made for fuel, light and water in the United States buildings during the current fiscal year, is already working grave injury to the public interests; and it is certain that should the further reductions now proposed by the Democratic "retrenchers" be carried out, the Government will be crippled in a similar but severer manner in nearly every department of the public service. "Put out the lights!" is the Bourbon motto: What wonder that they have swathed the post offices in their own darkness?

THE Democracy do well to rejoice over their "victory" in Connecticut. It is the only New England State since New Hampshire rebuked the attempt to honor treason which the Democrats claim for their Presidential candidate, whoever he may be, and we believe they are doomed to disappointment in that. Connecticut twice gave her electoral vote for LINCOLN and twice for GRANT, and will give it to the Republican who will be elected next November. Moreover, the candidates now elected hold over only until January 1 next year, although the Legislature will name a United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of the deceased Senator PERRY.

THE *Post's* financial opinions are a many-colored as was the coat of JOSEPH. Hence it rejoices over the triumph of the Democratic forced resumption policy in Connecticut, notwithstanding its earnest support of the rag-baby candidates of the same party in Ohio, last fall. "Have you any sour apples, Deacon? once asked a customer of a thrifty citizen who kept a grocery store. "Well, no," said the Deacon, "I haven't got any apples that are exactly sour, but there's some bellflowers; folk that like sour apples generally like them." "Have you any sweet apples, Deacon? asked customer number two. "Well, no, replied the Deacon, hesitatingly, "no, I hain't got any apples that are exactly sour, but," his eyes brightening, "there are some nice bellflower apples; folk that like sweet apples generally like them." The *Post's* stock of principles is evidently of the "bellflower" order.

THE New York *Bulletin* notes, as an encouraging sign of the times, that buyers are in the dry goods market of that city representing the markets of Russia and Turkey. They appear to be attracted by the extraordinary fact of certain styles of our cotton goods having found buyers in Manchester. That paper says:

> Their inquiries appear to be directed specially to prints, and some moderate shipments have been made to Smyrna and Russia, we presume of an experimental character, although the goods have been actually purchased, and not sent on consignment. Goods of this character have also been sent to India. How far these facts may indicate a new and permanent tendency of trade it would be premature to judge. Prints are cheaper in New York to-day than in Manchester, and the market here is weak while that of Manchester is advancing. The presence here of these representatives of the Turkish and Russian markets is a remarkable illustration of the quickness of European merchants to avail themselves of advantages offered even by the most remote markets.

It is also suggestive of the important fact that a closer intimacy with foreign markets in other departments of trade and industry would enable us to get rid of large amounts of various articles for which there is at present no adequate home demand.

THE report that the English ministry will abandon the title of Empress of India for Queen VICTORIA is probably correct, DISRAELI having discovered that he had "blundered" by furnishing the Liberals and Republicans of that country with so strong a *reductio ad absurdum* argument. DISRAELI is losing ground. His warmest admirers are beginning to pick faunt in his "management"—it can scarcely be called his policy or his creed—and the dissolution, unless it be unnaturally averted, cannot be afar off. Then, too, the threadbare which England holds her Eastern empire is of so slender a character that in certain contingencies, which are by no means impossible, it would hardly endure a month, except in the event of accidents in favor of Great Britain which wise statecraft has no business to assume or build upon. A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who accompanied the Prince of Wales on his late visit to India, expresses the belief that it is impossible to educate the natives into loving their conquerors. India, he says, is England's Oriental Ireland, only on a much larger scale. The native States are *ipso facto* detrimental to homogeneousness, obstructive to progress, and conducive to the nourishment of disaffection; while their rulers are so many "head centres." This is dangerous enough, but England deliberately supplies the thunder-cloud with its lightning by allowing, and indeed encouraging these "head centres" to maintain each his army. Every native State is permitted its specified quota of soldiery, which are capable of giving a great deal of trouble. Finally, Great Britain has no more hold on the affections of the people than ever it had, and it knows no more of their inner life than ever it did. Taking all these things into consideration, there really would not seem to be much ground for confidence in an assured tenure of India.

AS MIGHT have been expected, many of the organs of the immaculate European governments gush with exultation over the official scandals in the United States, which the dispatches are now bringing to their notice. It is a test of the feeling of others toward us whether as individuals or a nation—the kindliness of the judgment rendered when affairs are a little out of joint, or our fortunes are going wrong. Writers who have little to say of this country to enlighten the ignorance of their contemporaries upon the good and the useful which it offers for the imitation of other nations, are prompt enough to raise a cry of horror when something happens which fixes upon the Republic a stain and a disgrace. We had examples enough of that kind of justice, love and disinterestedness all through the war of the rebellion which slavery raised. We are not disposed to complain, however. That which chiefly concerns us is to show that the American people are determined to rid the country of thieves in public office, without any technical or sentimental mercy whatever. But that we do not enjoy a monopoly of frauds and official corruption is every day shown by cases that come up in the courts of the very countries that are so swift to point out our shortcomings. The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, in his last letter to that paper, gives the particulars of a gigantic ring which has just been discovered in the French capital. It appears that everything required for consumption has to pay an *octroi* duty, or right of entry into the city. Nearly everything brought in goes first to the central markets, and a distribution among the other markets is made from these. The *octroi* duties are imposed at the custom houses at the different gates of Paris. Then there is an army of inspectors whose duty it is to note the articles sold in the markets, in order to make a comparison with the revenues returned by the *octroi* officers. The ring, has, is stated, defrauded the municipality of nearly a million francs a year, and this has been going on for some years. In order to accomplish the fraud there had to be collusion between the vendor, the *octroi* officers, the Director of the markets and the inspectors. Fifty-two persons have been arrested and will have to face the music. We have lately had to wash a great deal of dirty linen on thisside of the water, but the governments of Europe are not entitled to be constantly flouting it in our faces.

THE MORRISON TARIFF.

There was no resolution, in the list of those adopted by the late Republican State Convention at Harrisburg, which excited so much enthusiasm and so many marks of approval as the resolution denouncing the effort of the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington to unsettle the present tariff. There was nothing in this resolution to bring it under what the New York press describes as "the usual clap trap about the tariff;" it did not argue the tariff question in any shape; it simply denounced the Democratic party for adding to the current distress, uneasiness and depression, by rearranging the tariff upon a free trade basis; and it was this feature which brought out such distinct marks of popular approval.

The whole country is now suffering from the depressed condition of its manufacturing industries. The one thing needed to give new life to these languishing enterprises is a *higher* tariff, and, if such a thing were possible under a Congress one branch of which is Democratic, an earnest, or would long ere this have gone up to it for such a deliverance. But that being impossible, the one thing the country had a right to expect and to rely upon was that the tariff should be left alone. In the course of time, under the present tariff, with a certainty that it would not be interfered with, the national industry would have recovered its healthy tone and resumed its activity, but even that poor chance has been denied it, and the manufacturers who are struggling to keep their heads above water are confronted with the danger of a new tariff, framed specially in the interest of the British manufacturers.

With the prospect of this new disturbing element in our national affairs, it is impossible to restore public confidence or bring about an improvement in business. The uncertainty which attends Congressional legislation is a complete damper upon enterprise; and so long as danger is impending capital will not seek investment in an industry threatened with material injury or probable extinction. The terror inspired by the pending tariff bill is, therefore, a general one, and has sufficient foundation to warrant the expression of the apprehensions it has inspired.

It would seem, in Pennsylvania, at least, to be like arguing a self-evident proposition to argue in favor of a Protective Tariff; and it would be equally a folly to argue with a Democratic House of Representatives against disturbing the present tariff. It is joined to its idols, and cannot be won away from them. The tariff policy is in danger only when the Democrats have power; and the party has never yet failed, when it had the opportunity, to assail our national industries and to bring ruin or disaster in the train of its legislation. It is at its legitimate work, now, in threatening to carry out its theories of Free Trade, and we fear there is little hope that it can be restrained from following its creed to the bitter end. Still, if there are any who have faith that it *can* be made to hear, let us assure them that they cannot make the attempt too soon. The Republicans of Pennsylvania as a party, have protested against the insane folly it proposes to propogate; and it now remains for individuals to lift up their voices and make plain the reasons of their opposition to the ruinous policy of the Morrison tariff now before the Committee of Ways and Means in the House. Whatever is to be done, in this direction, should be done immediately.

THE Vatican not only protests savagely against religious liberty in Spain, by vehemently demanding the prohibition of every form of worship except the Ultramontane, and denying that it has ever granted the present ministry the least concession in relation to the liberty of public worship, but in Canada, also, the people have been compelled to organize for the purpose of resisting the pretensions and encroachments of the Catholic hierarchy, and of providing against dangers which the world for some time past has been congratulating itself it had got rid of forever. A formal complaint, in the shape of a public memorial to the Dominion Legislature, has just been made, of the constant violation of the principles of civil and religious liberty by that church in the province of Quebec, from which it appears that the system of sectarian and separate schools has been forced upon the people by the dictation of the Church of Rome, and under the influence of a Dominion majority of that faith, has had a fair trial. The non-Romanist schools of that province are, on the contrary, really common schools, inasmuch as they educate the children of all denominations. A great part of the good education actually received in the province is attributable to these schools, many of which are, however, reckoned under the law as dissentient schools. Notwithstanding the beneficial influence of the non-denominational schools of the minority, the influence of the sectarian school system has been most baneful, and may be stated under the following heads: In Quebec a larger number of the people are unable to read and write than in any other province in the Dominion. The sectarian system has thrown the care of the schools for the most part into the hands of the ecclesiastics and members of religious orders, specially unfitted, by their seclusion from the public, for the adequate training of the young, with reference to the requirements of modern civilization. The schoolmasters and schoolmistresses of these schools would seem to have been appointed chiefly for the purpose of relieving the Roman clergy of the trouble of teaching the greater and lesser catechism. Is it any wonder that the rich and liberal Catholic citizens of this country are growing alittle nervous about the advances of a power whose domination would virtually wipe out a couple of centuries of the best Anglo-Saxon history?

Restoration of Faded Manuscript.

It often happens that the ink with which old records were written, upon either paper or parchment, has faded and rendered the characters entirely indecipherable. It is well, therefore, to know that such writings may easily be rendered legible by moistening the paper with water and then passing over the lines in writing a brush which has been dipped in a solution of sulphide of ammonium. The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color, and this color, in the case of parchment, it will preserve. Records which were treated in this way in the Germanic Museum in Nuremberg ten years ago are still in the same condition as immediately after the application of the process. On paper, however, the color gradually fades again; but it may be restored at pleasure by the application of the sulphide. The explanation of the action of this substance is very simple: the iron which enters into the composition of the ink is transformed by the reaction into the black sulphide.

The New England steam-power factories are returning to the use of wood, which is a cheaper fuel than coal for the present. Were this fact applicable generally, it would indicate a most remarkable change in the social condition of the times.

The French Congress has finally concluded to "raise" the State of siege. Do they want our Heister to help them?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Connecticut chose wooden nutmegs.

Some idiot has dramatized the Belknap "affair."

The Ohio inflation convention meets at Columbus to-morrow.

The National Colored Men's Convention meets at Nashville to-day.

Twenty-four journals were established and nineteen ceased publication last week.

Hard shell clams were thrown upon the shore, during the late storm, by millions, down East.

When the *Post* got the news from Connecticut, yesterday, it fulminated a fierce fusilade of flatulence.

Suggestive. President Grant has given up his idea of building a permanent residence in Washington.

Massachusetts has rejected the bill for the taxation of church property. The old cradle of liberty still rocks.

Tilden is still attitudinizing before the footlights as a reformer. The Presidential jig is up with him, however.

Hendrick's chances of getting the Presidency are supposed to have been swamped. Indianapolis water bonds did it.

Preparing for the convention. A number of aldermen at St. Louis have been indicted for bribery and perjury.

A man named "Dollars" asked for prayers on Sunday, at Moody's meeting in New York. He wanted to be made convertible.

The great gunmaker of Berlin, Krupp, will disarrange his duty as a member of the German jury at the Centennial exposition.

Louisiana should be sweet-tempered. Its aggregate sugar crop last year was 144,146 hogsheads, against 115,867 the previous season.

A number of ugly bars have formed this winter in the Hudson river, a few miles below Albany, threatening the closing of the channel.

Brazil has sent nine hundred specimens of her woods to our Centennial Exhibition. There will be more wooden-heads than that there, however.

News from Mackinac represents that the prospects for the early opening of navigation are not favorable, as the ice is heavier than it was a fortnight ago.

"The Orient, too, is Americanizing itself, and the *humbug* begins to flourish in the East." This satirical remark is from the *New Free Press* of Vienna.

Some eminent Democratic New York politicians, it is said, attend the preaching of Moody and Sankey. They wish for an improvement in their prospects.

California's feeling toward the almond-eyed Chinaman seems to be composed of three parts hatred and one part fear. It is not worthy of the Golden State.

New Jersey will at once enter suit in the United States Supreme Court against the State of Delaware to test the rights of the two States to fish in the Delaware river.

Instead of the usual forty-two days of Lent, we have this year forty-nine days. The extra week of humiliation is on account of the Democratic majority in Congress.

Get the stockings ready. Hundreds of barrels of silver dimes, quarters and half dollars are arriving at the various United States sub-treasuries and will soon be paid out.

A personal reflection. Dio Lewis says that the women are mainly responsible for intemperance in this country, through the encouragement they give to the social glass.

Another bonanza. The price of seats in the San Francisco Stock Board, which last year was $20,000 each, has rapidly increased, until last week $35,000 was offered for one in vain.

There is promise of an abundant fruit crop in Western New York. The winter has neither been too cold nor too warm to do any material injury to either the fruit trees or the vines.

The Jews are to hold a national convention in New York next month, to take steps for the endowment of a Hebrew university. This speaks well for that tenacious and thrifty body.

The fibre of the common broom plant, as a textile material, is attracting unusual attention just now, its merits being said to surpass in some respects those of hemp and flax. Will it sweep them out?

That reservoir of vast and varied misinformation, the New York *World*, says that "General Sherman and staff, accompanied by Secretary of War Robeson," visited the harbor forts the other day.

The wood supply of the world is being used up with fearful rapidity, and the day is coming when wood will be so scarce as to be hardly attainable for fuel. What shall we burn then? and wherewith shall we build?

PERSONAL.

General N. W. Watkins, the half brother of Henry Clay, who died recently at Morley, Mo., aged eighty-one years, was the oldest practicing lawyer in the United States.

United States Senator S. B. Conover, of Florida, has been indicted at Tallahassee for the embezzlement of more than $40,000 in State scrip. He has given $10,000 bail.

John Ackerman, aged eighty-seven, a pensioner of the war of 1812, died at Sapio, Indiana, last Monday. He was the last surviving witness of the duel between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton.

The Right and Left wings of the English Unitarians are saying some rather cat things to each other over the question of Theodore Parker's Christianity. Mr. Parker split the Unitarian Church in this country, years ago, and now he turns up in England as a stone of stumbling.

Mrs. Mackenzie, whose elopement caused such a scandal not many weeks ago, has neither gone to Chicago to seek a divorce nor sailed for England with her children, as has been stated, but is still at Montreal and made her first appearance there last week. Her husband refuses to consider any proposition looking to a reconciliation, and will shortly petition the Dominion Parliament for a divorce.

It is rumored in Washington circles that President Grant is in financial embarrassment on account of unfortunate real estate transactions. Recently he sold the great bulk of his real estate in that city. His last act has been to order the sale of his Long Branch and St. Louis property. He does this, his friends say, because he is resolved to clear off all of his indebtedness, and this is the only way possible for him to do so. It shows that he is much more heavily involved than has been generally supposed.

OHIO NEWS.

The city of Toledo paid $20,560 96 for the care of her paupers last year.

E. G. DeWolfe, editor of the Findlay *Jeffersonian*, has been appointed postmaster at Findlay.

There are thirty-one persons residing in Madison, Lake county, upwards of eighty years of age.

Mr. Tom Conrad, of Xenia, opened his wife's grave a few days ago and found that her body had been stolen.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Blackburn, of Steubenville, celebrated their silver wedding anniversary on the 27th inst.

Mr. David Smith, one of the best known and most highly respected citizen of Toledo, died on the 30th ult., after a long illness.

A Tiffin fruit grower reports peaches entirely destroyed, apples and cherries damaged, and the smaller fruit not much injured.

The bill to prevent the shooting of game on a man's premises, without his permission, has passed both branches of the Ohio Legislature.

If you want to "roll" an average Columbus man, now, it is only necessary to say you think the barracks ought to go back to Newport.

Wellington has purchased a number of "Hydropults," small engines used to extinguish fires, and the council are taking measures to purchase a hook and ladder outfit.

It is proposed to have a log cabin erected on the Fair Grounds, in Elyria, on the 4th of July, each township to furnish one or two logs, the same to be put up in primitive style.

A deed was left with the Recorder of Franklin county a few days ago, signed in 1807 by Thomas Jefferson as President of the United States, and James Madison, Secretary of State, deeding United States lands to John Stombach.

A rare old law book is in the possession of a gentleman in Toledo, Ohio. It is a digest of the laws of England, published in 1587. It begins with Magna Charta and comes down to the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The first part is printed in Latin and the remainder in Norman-French and English.

There is a little girl at Union, Montgomery county, who, though but seven years old, shows a remarkable capacity for acquiring information. She was never taught her letters or how to read or spell, but one day she surprised her parents by reading with the greatest ease from a small book that was given her. When sent to school a few months since, she mastered her studies with such rapidity as to excite the greatest wonder.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE COTTON STATES IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1875. By Charles Nordhoff, author of "The Communistic Societies of the United States, etc." Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper covers.

These letters appeared in the New York *Herald* and at the time attracted much attention for their fidelity to the truth. Mr. Nordhoff's views have been the subject of discussion, and though mainly right, his conclusions are sometimes wide of the mark, as we had displayed by some Southern speakers recently. The book has been written fairly, and though faulty in some respects, it will do good.

THE NATURE OF LIGHT, with a General Account of Physical Optics. By Dr. Eugene Lommel, Professor of Physics in the University of Erlangan. Illustrated. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Among the brilliant works of the "International Scientific Series," we regard this volume of the number on the "Nature of Light." Scientific scholars may not find anything specially new, yet every one must admit that so difficult a subject as this has been made clearer to the popular mind than by previous writers. Herein is the great beauty and utility of this admirable series, that they are the products of the most scholarly and gifted scientific minds of the age, and yet presented in such a popular way that the general reader can readily understand them. There is a good deal of much needed light upon Spectroscopy. The copious illustrations will aid the reader very materially. We commend this series to all our readers, and especially those who have limited means, as it will be valuable for study and consultation on the sciences.

GATES OF PRAISE, and other Poems and Fragments. By J. R. MacDuff, D. D., author of "Morning and Night Watches," "Memoirs of Betnany," etc. Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

Few writers in prose or poetry breathe a healthier aroma than Dr. MacDuff, and we may add truthfully few publishers have held the high position on the side of religion and morality than the imprint of this house. The poems belong to a class that elevates, consoles and instructs the reader, and are devoid of the sentimentalism and doggerel songs that pervade so many books used for praise. The volume is beautifully attired and in keeping with the sweetness of its poems.

HAWTHORN BLOSSOMS. By Emily Thornton Charles. (Emily Hawthorne.) Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is much to admire in this collection of poetry and it deserves to be called "choice" for its elevated tone and purity of sentiment. Many of these creations reflect the tenderest and best forms of the affections. The various styles of versification and the musical tonations that sweep through many of the shorter poems are noteworthy features. These "Blossoms" give promise that the fair author will weave richer threads of poetic lore in the future.

RUE, THYME AND MYRTLE. A Collection of Poems and Songs. By Charles Edgar Spencer. 12mo. Extra cloth, $1 00. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

For one so young this dainty collection redounds to the credit of the author. His modest preface will enhance the interest of the reader. In this thin volume of juvenile poems there are really some gems, and the author shows unmistakable signs of poetic ability. We shall expect in after years still greater evidences of talent.

THE STORY OF THE APOSTLES; The Acts Explained to Children. By the author of "Peep of Day," etc. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

This is an admirable volume, and is written in a style that cannot fail to impress youthful readers. It is the kind of a book that should be found in every Sabbath school library, and it would be well to introduce it into every family circle of young people. It is not designed to "mend" the Scripture, but to simplify and render the narrative more ample.

ROUND MY HOUSE. Notes of Rural Life in France in Peace and War. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton, author of "Intellectual Life," etc. Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Any work from the gifted pen of Philip Gilbert Hamerton is sure to be widely read. He possesses the rare gift of naturalness and writes in a form that enchants the reader. This is true upon social subjects, and under his magic touch he invests commonplace things with a lustre and attractiveness that gives relish to the reader. In this work, leaning upon social life and rural customs, he is especially interesting and instructive. In his roving perambulations "around his house," he takes some latitude and yet keeps within the scope of his text. His happy art of disposing of questions that rise in his movements, are most admirably poised. We cheerfully indorse the view of another, that the work has its charm in the mosaic it is. Touching French scenery, politics, religion, art, marriage, cookery and the thousand appendages to a nation, shrewd insight, educated by residence and familiar intercourse, enables the writer to convey something of all the elements that make the country. The concluding pages describe the region visited by Garibaldi's troops during the war. The whole makes a fine addition to the "Unknown River" and the "Sylvan Year."

Horace Greeley's daughters are anxious to sell the Chappaqua estate, but the depression in real estate will prevent them at present. It is just four years since their father was led to contemplate canvassing for the Presidency, while their mother was steadily sinking under an incurable disease

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Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

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FOR PROTHONOTARY,
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Of McKeesport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of GEORGE B. JOHNSTON & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, F. M. Love retiring. Dissolution dating from March 1, 1876.
GEORGE B. JOHNSTON,
F. M. LOVE.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED as heretofore by the undersigned, at the old stand, Main street, Thirty-sixth ward. All claims against or due the old firm will be settled by the undersigned.
GEORGE B. JOHNSTON.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE firm, I take great pleasure in recommending my former partner to the confidence of our friends and customers.
F. M. LOVE.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1876.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, doing business under the firm name of FRAZIER, METZGER & CO., at 32 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., have this day dissolved copartnership by mutual consent. All claims against or due said firm will be settled by Frederick Metzger, No. 96 Third avenue.
WILLIAM FRAZIER,
MARTIN METZGER,
FREDERICK METZGER.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1876.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 4, 1876.

The tendency of the loan market is somewhat in the direction of ease this week, although not so decidedly so as may be expected after a few days, when the movement of currency from the country to the city banks sets in after the April settlements in the country districts have been made. This may be balanced to a certain degree by an increase of activity in trade circles consequent upon the release of money through these payments, and the improvement of business resulting from the progress of the spring trade; but it is the generally accepted opinion that the present features of ease and abundance will be continued, if not heightened, during the coming month. Although trade with the country is quiet, there seems to be no trouble among our merchants about meeting their maturities, independent of bank aid. Sometimes it is the case that when collections are poor, merchants have to use some of their business paper in bridging over the time to good receipts from their customers. This week there has been but little of this kind of borrowing, indicating generally comfortable conditions. Discount rates are easy as previously quoted. In local stocks and securities, business continues very tight with no new features.

—An article has appeared recently in the London *Economist*, a leading financial authority in England, which practically acknowledges that the value of gold has appreciated in consequence of the scarcity made by the decrease of production, by the hoarding of gold by the banks of France and Prussia, and by the attempt to demonetize silver. The *Economist* points out that the £70,000,000 of coin reserve held by the Bank of France is £50,000,000 gold and £20,000,000 silver, and contrasts this with the situation of the bank in 1860, when the £17,000,000 of coin reserve then held was £13,000,000 silver and £4,000,000 gold. While the *Economist* is an advocate of the exclusive gold standard, and also professes to believe that the Bank of France will resume specie payments in gold, it (the *Economist*) proceeds to give facts and arguments that show it will be impossible for the Bank of France to resume specie payments in gold. It dares not to pay out its hoard of gold. It has demonstrated to the world that the stock of circulating gold can be practically "cornered," just as speculators in Chicago "corner" wheat and corn. The Bank of France is therefore afraid to let its gold out for fear the Bank of Prussia will also try a corner.

—The April disbursements for dividends and interest in New York are very considerable, amounting, as will be seen by the figures below, to nearly ten millions. The table given below is a summary of the dividend list published in the *Journal of Commerce*:

State interest	$ 195,122
Bank dividends	90,000
Railroad stock, dividends	3,140,631
Railroad bonds, interest	3,111,055
Insurance companies, dividends	31,000
Total	$9,554,827

The dividends payable in Boston during the current month aggregate $4,427,614. Of this about $1,700,000 is paid by the city banks, showing a large falling off from last year, as the aggregate in April, 1875, was $2,177,500. In October of last year the aggregate bank dividends amounted to $2,-017,100, or, including the tax, to $2,952,944. At this time of the sixty-one banks within the limits of Boston five pay 6 per cent., two 5 per cent., fourteen 4 per cent., one 3½ per cent., twenty-five 3 per cent., one 3 per cent. quarterly, two 2½ per cent., one 2¼ per cent. three months, two 2 per cent., five pass and there are three new banks. The past six months have been "hard times" with the Boston banks both in the facilities for realizing net profits and the unusual losses entailed from past business.

—At a meeting of the Bankers' Association held in the Fifth National Bank, April 3d, the following resolutions were passed concerning the recent death of Francis D. Snowden, of the Exchange National Bank:

Warranted, at whose edicts none can rebel, has called, and suddenly, our friend Francis D. Snowden, to join the innumerable caravan, therefore,

Resolved, That though not a member of our board, yet his life was a bright example to all, nor less than this, his death, which he met with loins girded and staff in hand. More precious to us than either, is the memory of his virtues, unsullied throughout long years of service and of hurtful strife which prosperity could not assail nor temptation diminish.

Resolved, That to the widowed wife and orphaned children we offer our sympathies which, though dull in their ears to-day, we trust time will show to have been offered in all sincerity.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral and that these proceedings be spread upon the minutes of the Association, published in the daily press and a copy of the same furnished to the family of the deceased.

GEORGE I. WHITNEY,
W. H. DENNISTON,
JOHN T. WOODS,
SAMUEL GEORGE, Jr.,
L. H. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

—The annual report for 1875 of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company shows that the earnings of the road for the year were $3,-774,217 25, and the operating expenses $3,-273,956 09, leaving a balance applicable to dividends of $500,261 19. There is a decrease in both earnings and expenses, the former being 11 16-100 per cent., and the latter 14 3-10 per cent. less than in 1874, which the President attributes to the severity of the struggle between the trunk lines and the dullness of business generally.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

April 3, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113	113	113⅛	113	112⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122¾	122⅝	...	121⅝	...
5-20's, 1865, reg	118½	118½	...	118⅝	...
5-20's, 1865, new	118½	118⅝	...	118⅝	...
5-20's, 1867, registered	120½	120⅝	...	120⅝	...
5-20's, 1867, coupon	120½	120⅝	...	120⅝	...
5-20's, 1868, registered	120½	120⅝	...	120⅝	...
5-20's, 1868, coupon	120½	120⅝	...	120⅝	...
10-40's	112½	112⅝	...	112⅝	...
10-40's, coupons	112½	112⅝	...	112⅝	...
Currency 6's	126	126	...	126	...
New 5 per cents	108⅞	108⅞	...	108⅞	...
Western Union Tel	68⅜	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
Quicksilver	13	13	...	13	...
Pacific Mail	19¼	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	19
Panama	102	...	...	102	...
Adams Express	107	...	...	107¾	...
Wells, Fargo & Co	85	85	...	85	...
American Express	60¾	...	...	61	...
United States Express	...	...	...	71⅜	...
New York Central	113	...	...	113	112⅞
Erie	19⅝	19⅝	...	19⅝	19⅝
Michigan Central	90¾	...	...	90¾	...
Michigan Southern	90⅜	90¾	...	90¾	91
Illinois Central	98⅜	...	...	98⅜	...
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾	...	...	...	91¾
Chicago & North-western	41⅝	...	...	42¼	42¾
Do. preferred	62	...	...	62¾	62⅝
Rock Island	106	...	...	...	106
St. Paul common	40¾	39⅝	40⅝	40⅜	41⅜
Do. preferred	65	65¾	66¼	66¼	66¾
Wabash common	...	...	...	26	...
Fort Wayne	102	...	...	102	103
Ohio & Mississippi	18⅜	...	...	18⅜	18⅜
Union Pacific	62⅜	...	...	...	...
Atlantic & Pacific	14⅜	...	...	14⅜	...
Do. preferred	30	...	...	30	...
Mariposa	1¾	...	...	1¾	...
Mariposa preferred	4¾	...	...	4¾	...
Mobile & Ohio	15	...	...	15	...
Hannibal & St. Jo	17½	...	...	17½	...
Atlantic & Pacific pref'd	19½	20	...	20	20
Iron Mountain	14⅜	...	...	...	...
C., C. & I. C	4¾	...	...	4¾	4¾
Missouri Pacific	...	...	...	...	15
South Carolina, Apl	...	...	56	...	...
South Carolina, July	...	...	56	...	...
Missouri 6's	...	...	104½	105	104½

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	...	...	50⅝
Reading	...	...	37½
United Co's of N J	...	...	137½
Oil Creek	14¾	14¾	...
Lehigh Valley	...	...	61½
Allegheny Valley	...	101½	...
Empire Transportation	...	82¾	...
P., C. & St. L. in b	88	...	...

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Money 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $231,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $61,000. Clearings $54,000,000. Sterling dull at 485¾@486¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 112¾ with sales in the interim at 113¾. Carrying rates flat and 1 to 6 per cent. There was a small gold failure to-day and $128,000 gold was sold out under the rule.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds were firm and in improved demand. Railroad bonds were firm with transactions small. State securities are dull. Stocks were generally strong and higher with St. Paul, Lake Shore, Erie, Western Union, Northwestern and Michigan Central as the features. New York Central and Missouri Pacific were exceptionally weak. The annual report of the New Jersey Central shows a decrease of earnings and the company had to draw on the surplus. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 152,068 shares, of which 24,000 were Pacific Mail, 25,000 Western Union, 18,000 St. Paul, 16,600 Erie and 48,000 Lake Shore. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
U. Telegraph	68¾	St. Paul	41⅝
ific Mail	18¾	Do. preferred	66¼
ipos	3	Illinois Central	98
preferred	8	Cleveland & Pitts	91½
le Express	35⅞	Toledo & Wabash	3½
Fargo Ex	85¼	Do. preferred	9
can Ex	60½	Ft. Wayne	102
Express	71¾	Terre Haute	3
ork Central	113½	Do. preferred	11½
	112¾	Chicago & Alton	103
preferred	20	Do. preferred	110½
	18¾	Ohio & Mississippi	18¾
preferred	34	Hannibal & St. Jos	17½
Central	61½	Delaware & Lack	118½
Shore	90¾	Atlantic & P. Tel	18½
hwestern	42¾	Union Pacific stock	61
Do. preferred	62¾	Central Pac bonds	104
Central	113½	Union Pac. bonds	103½
tock Island	106	Do. land grants	102½

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881 | 121¾ | 1865, registered | 118¾
5-20's, 1865, coupon | 118 | 10-40's, coupons | 111¾
5-20's, 1865, new | 118¾ | New 5's | 108¾
5-20's, 1867 | 120¾ | Currency 6's | 125
5-20's, 1868 | 122¾

CINCINNATI, April 4.—The Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad announce that they will receive bids for three million dollars of municipal bonds of the City of Cincinnati until the evening of April 11th.

LONDON, April 4, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £216,000. The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2⅝@2⅜ per cent, being ⅛ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 94 7-16 for account 94 13-16; United States bonds—5-20's, '65, 106; do '67, 108¾; 10-40's 109¾; new 5's 106½.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—Maclay & Holliday, merchants in American trade have suspended. Liabilities unknown.

PARIS, April 4.—Rentes 67 francs.

FRANKFORT, April 4.—United States bonds—New 5's 102.

BERLIN, April 4.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 8,373,000 marks, in the gold balance.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 4, 1876.

There was a steady tone with a moderate degree of activity in the leading merchandise markets to-day, without any especial attention from the features which characterized trade on Saturday and Monday. Values were generally held at former rates, the only important exception being in petroleum which was weak and declining. In other respects the market was steady.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,071	Cheese, lbs	25
Corn, bus	1,516	Butter, pkgs	80
Wheat, bus	1,080	Bacon, pcs	26
Rye, bus	1,800	Bacon, lbs	1,090
Oats, bus	75	Potatoes, bus	1,090
	2,795	Hay, cars	430

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Breadstuffs and Produce.

APPLES—The market is steady with a fair jobbing demand. Values are unchanged at $5 00@$5 25 per barrel for choice; prime $4 25@$4 75 per barrel; mixed lots range from $4 00@$4 50 per barrel.

BEANS—The market continues weak and has generally worked down to a point somewhat below former quotations. Prime white navy rules at $1 60@$1 65 ₱ bushel in round lots, with little doing; there is a limited jobbing movement at $1 70@$1 75 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—The downward tendency of the market continues, and we quote a decline of 1@2c to-day. Some extra choice lots sold as high as 40c, but that may be considered an outside price. We quote the best qualities of gilt-edged family at 36@38c ₱ lb; prime to choice 30@34c; common to fair rules at 15@22c.

CIDER—There is a rather quiet market. We quote at $5 00@$6 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is a steady market with a light supply. Prices are firm at $15 00@$16 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition; $5 00 ₱ crate.

CHEESE—The trade in cheese continues rather slow at steady prices. We quote jobbing prices as follows: New York Goshen 14½@15c; prime to fancy 13½@14c per lb.

EGGS—The market is steady with a fair supply. We quote strictly fresh at 14@15c per dozen.

FLOUR—The jobbing demand was active and essentially more has been done of late in round lots. Receipts were largely increased, being over two thousand barrels yesterday. The rates current are as follows: For the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25 ₱ bbl; red winter flour $7 00@$7 10; oatmeal $6 25 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 25. Rye flour $5 00@$5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 1¼@1½c ₱ lb for wholesale and jobbing business.

GRAIN—Trade continues dull and sluggish, with few encouraging features as yet. Wheat was quiet. We quote prime Michigan white at $1 00@$1 05; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter at $1 00@$1 01; amber at $1 06@$1 20. Northwestern red at $1 03@$1 09; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 10@$1 20; rejected do 90c@$1 10, as to quality; a quiet feeling prevails in spring wheat, No. 1 rating at $1 27@$1 30. Corn was firm with a light supply. We quote shelled at 60@61c for yellow; 59@60c for mixed; 57@58c for white; 56@57c for mixed; prime new car 55@56c for yellow. Oats were moderately abundant and easy. We quote mixed Illinois and Ohio at 40@41c; white do at 42@43c; Western white 43@45c. Barley was in moderate inquiry, with a pleasant feeling. Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 00@1 10; common to prime at 90@95c. Rye is quiet and easy at 80@85c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

POTATOES—The receipts are increasing and the market is easy. We quote round lots at 85@90c for peachblows; 80@85c for Peerless and Early Rose. Sales were made from store at 90c@$1 00 for prime peachblows. Sweet potatoes were jobbing in a small way at $3 50 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—The feeling was firm with a light supply. We quote cloverseed at $10 25@10 50 in a jobbing way, and $10 00@10 15 in round lots; timothy seed is easy at $2 65@2 75 ₱ bushel; flaxseed $1 40 in round lots; at $1 50@1 60 in a small way; onion sets $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

The market continues steady with a fair consumptive demand, orders being somewhat limited by the high range of values. Prices are steady without quotable change.

BACON—There was a steady feeling at quotations which are as follows: Shoulders 10½@10¾c ₱ pound; short rib sides 13½@13¾c; clear sides 14c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14½c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 10½@11c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—The market is strong with a marked upward tendency. We quote prime leaf lard in the retail way at 14½@14¾ ₱ lb; in half-barrel 14½@15c; in buckets 15½@15¾c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 14¾@15c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 15¾@15¾c ₱ lb; in buckets 15¾@16c ₱ lb. We note a revision of the prices of lard in packages which are as follows: Refined in caddies 17¼c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 17¾c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 17¾c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 17½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at firm prices. We quote extra winter strained at 90c ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 85c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 75c; miners' oil, extra, 65@67c; No. 1 do 60@62c.

MEATS—Jobbing contracts are at 9¾@10c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is strong, the ruling prices being $24 00@24 50 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city readered, 9¾@10c ₱ lb; country do 8¾@9c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11¾@13c ₱ lb; shoulders @8@9c; sides 12@13c; lard 11@12c.

Petroleum.

April 4.—There was a weak market, with a marked decline in crude of 25c on the loading deliveries, and refined correspondingly weak in sympathy.

CRUDE—The market to-day has exhibited considerable weakness. The opening figures were: United and Condut @2 07¾; Union @2 02¾. From these figures, under heavy offerings, the price has settled all day, until it reached the following point: United and Condut @2 02½; Union @1 99½. From this condition it rallied a little toward the close, but the tone was weak and unsatisfactory. In shipment but little was done, and in these values is was scarcely quotable. The Columbia Conduit Company has made deliveries of 83,034 barrels during March.

REFINED—The market was very weak in sympathy with crude and while former quotations were nominally maintained, the markets really was about 5c lower. We quote standard white at 10¼@10½c; for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 12@12½c on car lots. New York delivery rules at 11¼@11½c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 10½@10¾c for spot-and early April; Baltimore rules at 14¼@14½c for prompt and first half of the month.

OIL BARRELS—Continue the dull and unchanged at former prices, viz.: $1 15@1 20 for city made; $1 05@1 10 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, April 4.—The *Derrick* says: The opening price for United was @2 10, the closing quotation of Saturday. At this price sales were made both of old and new certificates. During the afternoon there was only moderate dealings and the feeling became weaker. There was a gradual decline to @2 08¾ and some sales at @2 08¾. At two o'clock offerings were numerous at @2 08¾ with only @2 07¼ bid; but we learned of no sales at the latter prices. During closing hours the feeling improved a trifle and the market closed quiet and steady at @2 08¾ bid for old; @2 09¾ asked. Shipment 2,252 @ 2 27¼. The total sales were 46,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, April 3.—The *Courier* says: United opened at @2 10 and continued to decline, until the close, when it was quoted at @2 06¾. Countrymen closed in Pennsylvania Transportation, river division, @2 02½; shipment @2 02@2 05¾, and upper road @2 02½. The total sales were 50,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, April 4, closing 3.—There is very little doing at the moment. Exporters are making a few bids, but they prove to be a trifle under the rates asked. Sales of 4,000 barrels crude in bulk reported at 10c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8¾c, and 11¾c in shipping orders; refined Dec cases 19¼@19¾c; naphtha quoted at 10¼c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 14½c; at Philadelphia 10¾c.

PARIS, April 4.—Market quiet, but not much doing; United @2 07½; Union @2 05; shipment @2 25@2 27.

TITUSVILLE, April 4.—Market opened quiet but firm at @2 25¾.

OIL CITY, April 4.—Market weak and declining; there are sellers of United at @2 06¾@2 07¾; immediate shipment nominally @2 03.

ROUSVILLE, April 4.—Market quiet and firm at @2 22¾@2 25.

TITUSVILLE, April 4.—Market unchanged; held at @2 20¾.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Market quiet; standard white 14¾c; crude 8¼c; cases 19¼c.

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Petroleum steady; refined 14¾c; crude in barrels 11¾c.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Petroleum quiet; crude in bulk 8¾c; refined 14¾c.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Petroleum quiet; crude in bulk 8¾c; refined 15c; cases 19¾@20 3¼c.

ANTWERP, April 4.—Refined petroleum 31¾ francs.

LONDON, April 4.—Refined petroleum 11d; spirits do 8¼@9d.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—Refined petroleum 11¾ @12¾d; spirits do 8¼@8¾d.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 4, 1876.

The run of stock has not been unusually heavy up to this writing, nor is it anticipated that heavy arrivals will come in this evening and to-night. Hence a moderately fair market is looked for to-morrow. There is a lack of Eastern buyers in the market to-day, but they will doubtless put in an appearance to-morrow morning when prices will be established and business move off briskly.

We may remark that the quality of the offerings, generally speaking, are an improvement on former weeks. Particularly is this the case with sheep. But what the ruling rates may be to-morrow we do not pretend to guess.

As prices are not fairly established on either cattle, hogs, sheep or milch cows, we omit quotations.

Our usual weekly report of sales by leading commission merchants and buyers of stock for the Eastern markets, with the weights and prices received and paid will appear in Tuesday's issue of the COMMERCIAL. It will be useful for reference.

[By Associated Press.]

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, April 4.—Cattle—Receipts 289 head; total for the week 612 head. Market steady with the supply generally poor; prices fully 10 @50c lower than last week, the poorest suffering the most decline. Receipts of 14 week thus far eighty cars: Indiana steers averaging 913 to 1,050 lbs $5 25@5 50; Illinois 1,230 lbs $5 60; 20 Illinois steers averagin 1,143 to 1,162 lbs $4 75@4 87½@ 5; Ohio steers averaging 1,060 to 1,147 lbs $4 50@4 55@4 87½; Kansas steers averaging 1,286 to 1,3.8 lbs $5 45@5 60; Missouri steers averaging 1,129 to 1,213 to 1,252 lbs $4 80@5 00@5 25; stockers $3 75@4 45.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 39 head; total for the week 13,600 head. Market active and about all of the offerings sold; quality of stock good; no choice lots on hand. Prices range at about last week's opening quotations and from 10@25c less than the closing rates. Sales of Ohio sheep averaging 92 lbs at $6 00; 95 lbs $6 40; 109 lbs @ 7 12½; 115 lbs $ 7 37½; 119 lbs @ 7 50; Michigan sheep averaging 96 lbs $5 90; 104 lbs $6 50; 109 lbs $6 60; 116 to 120 lbs $7 40; 90 lbs $6 50; 88 lbs extra, at $6 75; 79 lbs $5 90; Indiana sheep averaging 92 lbs at $6 30; 85 lbs $6 00; 120 lbs extra $7 50; 115 lbs $7 37½. No lambs offering.

Hogs—No receipts to-day; total for the week 6,000 head; market slow with only transactions of 1 car; good heavy $4 85; 1 deck Yorkers $4 85; yards about 1 car short.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Cattle—Receipts 2,800 head. Market fairly active and firm under lighter receipts; cows and steers $2 87½@3 85; stockers $3 00@4 25; feeders $4 00@4 25; to good shipping $4 25@4 87½; best $5 00@5 30. Shipments 1,800 head.

Hogs—Receipts 6,000 head. Market active and 5c higher; light $4 10@4 30; mixed $4 10@4 40. Shipments 3,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000 head. Market active and a shade higher; common to choice $5 50@7 50; chiefly $6 75@7 00.

Watertown.

WATERTOWN, April —. Cattle—Receipts 1,279 head. Trade very slim at $7 75@8 25; first Western choice $8 00@ 61 $5 00@5 50; third quality $6 75@7 50; second grades—Receipts 3,741 head. Medium grades $6 00@7 00. Sales in lots $2 50@3 50 each; $4 00, or from $4 50 to $7 75 per cwt.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Hogs show a downward tendency; light shipping at $6 00@6 25; Yorkers $6 70@6 90. Cattle steady with little doing and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Hogs steady; common to good light $7 25@7 40; fair to good heavy $5 40@6 90.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 4.—Hogs—Receipts 1,000 head; market steady at $7 50@7 75.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 4, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat, dull, weak and lower; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 10; No. 2 $1 01¾ cash; $1 05¼ seller May; $1 08¼ seller June. No. 3 $1 00@1 02; rejected 78c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed fresh 47¼c spot; 46¾c seller April; 48¾c seller May; 48¾c seller June. No. 2 yellow 49¾c spot; 48¾c seller April; 34¾c seller May. Barley steady at 52@56c for No. 2 spring. Rye firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and unchanged at $23 30@23 40 spot; $23 40@23 50 seller April; $23 50@23 57½ seller May. Lard in fair demand at lower rates at 12¾@13.80c spot; 13.70@13¾c seller April; 13.80@13.85c seller May; 14c seller June. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1 07.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Flour in buyer's favor; receipts 12,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 25@4 65; common to good $4 90@5 30; extra do $5 35@5 75; white wheat extra $5 80@7 25; Ohio $4 90@7 25; Southern $5 00@7 50. Rye flour $5 40@5 60. Cornmeal and rye flour quiet. Wheat—A little more doing; receipts 20,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago spring, afloat, $1 25; No. 2 Milwaukee, prime, $1 29, afloat; No. 3 spring, $1 15; white Michigan $1 30. Rye steady; Canada in bond 93@92c. Barley and malt firm. Corn better and rather quiet; new, West'n mixed ungraded 60@62c; old Western mixed afloat 67c. Oats—Receipts 29,000 bushels; market unchanged. Hay firm. Hops heavy; Eastern and Western 10@15c. Coffee firm; cargoes 16@19c. Molasses firm; foreign unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow steady at 8¾c. Turpentine firmer. Rosin firm at $1 15@1 20. Petroleum firm; crude 8¼c; refined 15@16c. Pork heavy at $23 15@23 20. Beef quiet. Cutmeats quiet; long clear Western 12¾c; city 13¾c. Lard steady and unchanged. Butter firm; Western old 17@33c; State 20@38c. Cheese steady at 6@13c. Whisky firm at $1 12.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, April 4—Breadstuffs easier; receipts of wheat for the past three days 119,000 quarters, including 5,000 American. California white wheat nominal at 10s 6d@10s 9d; red 9s 6d @10s 9d; red Western 8s 9d@9s 10d. Flour 22s 24s. Barley 35s. Oats 34s@35s. Cheese 62s.

LONDON, April 4.—The *Economist* editorial says: "During the last fortnight a larger amount of business than usual at this time of the year has been transacted in most descriptions of hops, chiefly in low but useful grades of English, at a slight reduction in price to the American an advance from two to three shillings, and in Continental, mostly at previous low cost to importers, and certainly considerably less than many of them could now be purchased for at the places of production. The continental markets are all extremely firm at the late rise.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Cloverseed quiet at 15@17½c; timothy and flaxseed unchanged. Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Red Pennsylvania red $1 30; amber $1 31@1 32; favorite Western $1 35. Rye firm; No. 1 Pennsylvania 81c; Western 80c. Corn firm; new 64c; sail 63¼@64c; steam 61c. Oats held firmer; white 42@46c; mixed 43c. Whiskey held at $1 14. Western butter—demand fair; New York and Bradford county extra 30@32c; firsts 28@29c; Western extra 30@32c; firsts 28@29c; rolls—Western extra 30@32c; firsts 28@29c. Cheese choice—firm; New York fancy 14c; prime 13¾c; Western fine 13¼@13½c. Eggs very quiet; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware fresh 13c. Receipts in the city unchanged. Provisions nominally unchanged; supply light for the season.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Flour quiet but firm and unchanged. Wheat strong but quiet; No. 1 Western red 98@99c; Pennsylvania 97@98c. Corn fairly active and firmer; Western mixed 64@65c. Oats steady; Western mixed 46@48c. Rye nominally firm at 80@82c. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Butter steady; fancy Western 25@26c; choice do 23@24c; fancy Pennsylvania 28@30c; choice do 25@27c. Coffee strong, quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at 12½c.

Boston.

BOSTON, April 4.—Flour firm; Western superfine $4 50; common extras $5 00@5 50; Minnesota extras $5 50@7 25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6 50@7 25; Illinois $6 50@8 50; St. Louis $6 50@9 00; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin extras $7 00@9 50. Corn firm at 73@75c for mixed and yellow. Oats steady at 47@52c for mixed and No 2 white; 44@48c; for rejected and No. 1 white.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Cotton dull at 13c. Flour in fair demand. Wheat easier; red winter 1 25. Corn lower at 37@43c. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye quiet but firm at 73@74c. Barley quiet; spring 85@90c. Pork dull at $23 00, nominally firm at 80@82c. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Butter scarce and firmer; fancy Western 27@28c; choice do 25@26c; prime 23@24c. Eastern and Western Reserve 38@40c; do firsts 35@37c. Coffee strong, quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at 12¼c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April —. Flour steady. Wheat steady with a fair demand; No. 1 white Michigan spot $1 28¾; No. 2 do $1 24¾; seller April $1 26; seller May $1 28¾; seller June. Corn excited and higher; high mixed, 53c; 53½c seller May. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2 mixed 32¾c. Rye firm; No. 2 held at 67c, 36c offered; Michigan 36½c.

Detroit.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat a shade lower; closed weak; No. 2 Milwaukee 97½c; seller April 97½c; seller May 98¾c; Corn nominally steady; No. 2 mixed 48c. Rye firm and unchanged. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2 white 36c; seller May 35c. Barley steady and firm; No. 2 spring, fresh, 86c; seller April 84@84½c; No. 3, 83c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Cotton dull and lower. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak at 84¾c. Corn—Spring 37½c; mixed 37½c; steady at 36c. Barley and rye unchanged. Pork dull and lower at $23 00 cash. Lard nominally 13¾c. Bulkmeats and bacon lower; 8¾@8¾c; 11½@12c. Bacon easier at 9¾@10c; 12¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 4.—Cotton dull at 12¾@ 13¾c. Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 15@1 20. Corn firm at 46c. Oats unchanged. Barley nominally lower; No. 2 bay held at $1 02.

DRY GOODS.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Business continued quiet with commission houses, but there was a fair jobbing movement. Cotton goods were quiet in first hands, but active with jobbers at rather low prices. Prints were quiet, except white ground fancies and wide cambrics, which were in fair demand. Oriental Ruby prints are reduced to 9c. Woolen and worsted dress goods and shawls were quiet.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.	
Wyoming	April 4.....Liverpool.
Labrador	April 4.....Havre.
Algeria	April 5.....Liverpool.
Aug Andre	April 5.....Antwerp.
Illinois	April 6.....Liverpool.
State of Indiana	April 6.....Glasgow.
Republic	April 8.....Liverpool.
City of New York	April 8.....Liverpool.
The Queen	April 8.....Liverpool.
Neckar	April 8.....Bremen.
Victoria	April 8.....Glasgow.
Kenilworth	April 8.....Antwerp.
Colombo	April 8.....Hull.
China	April 12.....Liverpool.
City of Richmond	April 13.....Liverpool.
Suevia	April 13.....Hamburg.
Rotterdam	April 13.....Rotterdam.
Germania	April 15.....Liverpool.
Helvetia	April 15.....Liverpool.
Hermann	April 15.....Havre.
Oder	April 15.....Bremen.
California	April 15.....Glasgow.
Somerset	April 15.....Liverpool.
Idaho	April 18.....Liverpool.
Nashua	April 20.....Liverpool.
State of Pennsylvania	April 20.....Glasgow.
Gellert	April 20.....Hamburg.
Celtic	April 22.....Liverpool.
Bolivia	April 22.....Glasgow.
France	April 22.....Havre.
England	April 22.....Liverpool.
City of Montreal	April 22.....Liverpool.
Main	April 22.....Bremen.
Othello	April 22.....Hull.
Nevada	April 25.....Liverpool.
Abyssinia	April 26.....Liverpool.
Pommerania	April 27.....Hamburg.
Adriatic	April 29.....Liverpool.
City of Paris	April 29.....Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.	
Ohio	April 4.....Liverpool.
Kenilworth	April 8.....Antwerp.
Pennsylvania	April 13.....Liverpool.
Lord Clive	April 20.....Liverpool.
Vaderland	April 21.....Antwerp.
Indiana	April 27.....Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.	
Siberia	April 8.....Liverpool.
Marathon	April 15.....Liverpool.
Batavia	April 22.....Liverpool.
Atlas	April 29.....Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 4, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W'R'K		CHANGE IN 24 H'RS		DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Brownsville	3	9	+1	5	W.	Cloudy.
Brunswick	10	8	...	...	S.	Fair.
Cairo	46	10	+0	1	S.	Clear.
Cincinnati	33	1	−2	9	W.	Fair.
Confluence	4	7	...	...	W.	Cloudy.
Davenport	6	1	+1	...	S.	Fair.
Dubuque	7	7	+0	1	S. E.	Cloudy.
Evansville	35	3	+0	2

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

To Our Subscribers.

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL who have changed their residence will please notify the carriers of such change, or leave proper notice at the counting room, No. 70 Fifth avenue, in order that they may receive their papers regularly.

Our Removal.

Patrons and friends of the COMMERCIAL will please remember that we have removed to No. 70 Fifth avenue, Carr's Iron Block, where all will be welcomed.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank PITTSBURGH, PA., April 4, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.84	39	81	N.W.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P. M..	29.91	39	51	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M..	29.99	42	75	N.W.	Light.	Cloudy

Mean barometer.. 29.94 Highest thermom....44
Mean thermom.. 40.00 Lowest thermom.....37
Rainfall..... .01

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 17th. Send for catalogue to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rising Sun Flour

will please your particular customers.

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FWSTU

Lecture.

Rev. J. J. Murray will deliever a lecture on Thursday evening, April 6, 1876, at 7½ o'clock, in the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue, above Smithfield, on the subject of "Sunshine." Our readers who desire a little of this article let into their hearts had better attend, as the Rev. Doctor will be exceedingly interesting.

Time Locks.

The meeting of bank cashiers arranged to examine the different Time Locks, will be held in the directors' room of the Iron City National Bank, Fourth avenue, at two o'clock P. M. on Wednesday next, April 5th. Each of the several Time Locks will be represented, and a general invitation to bank cashiers is hereby extended. Two o'clock sharp.

Revenue Collections

Following is an abstract of the internal revenues collected in the Twenty-second district during the month of March:

Spirits.....	$ 4,42? 08
Tobacco, cigars, &c.....	30,4?6 45
Beer, ale, &c.....	7,?92 13
Banks, capital and deposits.....	48 91
Total.....	$42,?68 ?8

Allegheny Fire Engines.

The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose of Allegheny Councils met last evening, with Mr. Shoeles in the chair.

The pay rolls for March, amounting to $2,555, were approved. Likewise a number of bills.

A petition from the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, for permission to place a hydrant box in the front of the penitentiary and make the necessary attachments, was granted. Adjourned.

Time Locks.

An invoice of new time locks will be received this week by Hall's Safe and Lock Company, 93 Smithfield street, to which the attention of bankers is called before purchasing, the large demand having taken the entire stock on hand. These locks are always on exhibition in the place named, and will, with pleasure, be exhibited to any person who contemplates the purchase of a time lock, when its extreme simplicity and peculiar advantages will be fully explained.

Close of the Session.

The examination of students before the Board of Superintendents of the Allegheny Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterian Church, has been in progress since yesterday forenoon. This evening, in connection with the ceremony of graduation of the senior class, addresses will be delivered by Dr. McClure, of Wheeling, Dr. J. Cooper, of the Seminary, and two of the students, in the First U. P. Church, Allegheny, (Rev. W. J. Robinson's,) beginning at half past seven o'clock.

Burglary at Beaver Falls.

Sunday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, the merchant tailoring establishment of the Gray Bros., on Main street, was entered by burglars, and clothing to the amount of $250 were taken. As yet no clue has been discovered, save that one of the patterns was found in a neighboring alley and a tag a short distance further on, showing the direction the thieves had taken. Several suspicious persons have been seen about the place, but from the known character of one of them, there seems to be but little doubt in the community as to his guilt. No positive evidence has been discovered.

Allegheny Coal Troubles.

The citizens of Allegheny are loud in their complaints about the heavy bills which are being rendered by the Gas Company of that city, and they are not without taking advantage of an act passed April 11, 1862, granting a charter to a Citizens' Gas Company. It appears that at that time the Anchor, Hope, Banner, Union and Enterprise mills asked for a reduction in the prevailing high rates, but were refused; went to the Legislature and asked and obtained a charter for a new gas works. The incorporators were James Park, Captain J. Bingham, Wm. Little, Charles A. Howe, Nathaniel Holmes, John Otterson, J. F. Jennings and R. F. Kennedy. One charter authorizes the incorporators to erect works, &c., providing the rates would not be more than $1 per 1,000.

Obituary.

WM. B. HERDMAN.

It is with profound regret that we announce the death of Wm. B. Herdman, of the hardware firm of James Herdman & Sons, which sad event occurred yesterday morning at the residence of his father, Mr. James Herdman, in Allegheny. An intimate friendship of many years enables the writer to bear testimony to the many noble qualities of the deceased, which have endeared him by a wide circle of friends. The deceased had for many months been afflicted with that insidious disease, consumption, and throughout his protracted illness he bore his sufferings with a fortitude truly commendable. Although cut down in his youth (he being only thirty-one years of age), he submitted without a murmur, in his wife and child, in peace and Christian resignation. We extend to the afflicted relatives our heartfelt sympathies.

Killed by a Tra'n.

The Leetsdale accommodation train, due at the Federal street depot at 7:20 last evening struck and killed Edward Dixon, aged 45. The body was brought to the city and taken to Rodney's undertaking rooms, on Ohio street, Allegheny, where an inquest will be held this morning. Up to eleven o'clock last night no one had identified the corpse. The deceased was about forty years of age; has on a dark brown barred casimet pants and vest of the same material, a dark blue cloth coat, calf boots, considerably worn and patched at the toes, a fine open-back white shirt and barred flannael undershirt. He has a full face, brown mustache and long hair, and is apparently a German. The railroad men state that he was put off a westward bound train for refusing to pay his fare.

Ex-Senator Scott and the United States Surveyorship.

In the special dispatches of the COMMERCIAL, of Monday, was given the names of parties who had either telegraphed or written to the President and Secretary of the Treasury regarding the proposed change in the surveorship at this port. Among the names sent in to the House was that of ex-Senator Scott, and that gentleman had published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL a card containing the following emphatic and unequivocal language: "I never wrote or sent, or authorized to be written or sent, any such letter or telegram. If such use has been made of my name, it is unauthorized." This denial was hardly necessary, as readers who took an interest in the matter must have understood the error. The resolution of the House called for *all* the telegrams and letters relating to the subject, and consequently included those recommending successors to the anticipated vacancy. Mr. Scott's telegram was of the latter class and its substance, as given by a contemporary, is as follows: "John Scott declines to be considered, removed, Wm. A. Herron is in every way a proper and acceptable person for his successor."

In a Wretched Condition.

Many and loud are the complaints made by those who are compelled to travel on that part of the Pittsburg and Greensburg turnpike extending from the city line to and beyond the toll-gate east of Wilkinsburgh, a distance of perhaps a mile. It is in a fearful condition—scarcely passable in many places—and yet teamsters are compelled to pull through, at the risk of injuring their horses and breaking their vehicles. That the turnpike company are the responsible parties may be inferred from the fact that tolls are still demanded—although, in most cases, payment is refused, owing to the utter neglect of the company to keep the road in repair. The toll-gate keeper is "chaining" the trips down against the teamsters who refuse to pay, and threatens to collect the amounts by law. On the other hand, some of the citizens along the line are threatening to proceed against the company, in whatever way may be best calculated to arouse them to a proper sense of their duty. The road has been a nuisance all winter; and now, since the spring has opened, the public expect to see it placed in better condition, or they will hold somebody responsible. Such utter neglect of duty and outrageous imposition upon the public should be either promptly corrected or specially punished.

April Fooling.

Among the practical jokes perpetrated on the first of April, the following is related as having occurred in the borough of Braddock: The wife of a physician, wishing to get up a little "surprise" on her husband, while he was yet in bed, sent up a message to his room for him to "hurry down, as there was a patient in the office." He got up, dressed hurriedly, and went down to the office, but found no patient. Hunting up his wife, in other part of the house, he demanded an explanation, when she laughingly reminded him that this was "the first of April." He took the knowledge the "corn," but quietly determined to pay her back, and after he had gone out to business, and when his wife had forgotten the event of the morning, she received a message from the telegraph office, from Derry, Pa., informing her that her sister was sick, and requesting her to come right on. The doctor was waiting for the afternoon train for several hours, and his wife having waited until the last train time, to consult with him as to the propriety of going at once to the assistance of her sister, got ready and took the train for Derry. On his return to the house, he was amazed to find that his wife had actually gone, as the dispatch was "bogus," having been concocted by the aid of the telegraph operator. At last accounts she had not returned, and the doctor may yet be obliged to take a trip to Derry, make things right, and escort her home.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Examination of ex-Controller McGowan, Captain Batchelor, H. C. Richmond and Others.

Yesterday's proceedings were not of much interest, being in the main a repetition of testimony already adduced.

It was announced that Mr. Edwin Case, who had declined to testify on a former occasion, was now willing to be examined. The Chairman stated the committee would decide, to-morrow, whether they would hear Mr. Case or not.

MR. M'GOWAN'S STATEMENT.

Ex-Controller McGowan was then called and gave a full and frank statement of all he knew in regard to water bond transactions. There was not the slightest reservation on his part, and no disposition manifested to question the sincerity or truthfulness of his statement. There was really nothing new elicited, and as the venerable ex-Controller "went through the mill" of an investigation before, and his testimony is on record, we will not reproduce it here. We may state that there was nothing in it whatever to show any "crookedness" on his part.

AFTER A CURRENT COMMISSION.

While Mr. McGowan was on the stand, the committee retired for consultation. The Second avenue Commissioners had been summoned before the committee, but Mr. G. T. Oliver, Solicitor for the Commission, raised the point that the committee had no power to investigate them, for the reason that the Second avenue was improved under a special act, and not under the Penn Avenue act. He was perfectly willing to testify and give the Commissioners, but they did not think the committee had the authority. The matter is held under advisement.

Mr. Laufman was recalled and examined in reference to the appointment of Young bonds. The testimony was not important. He had no knowledge that bonds of a larger amount than $1,000 were being issued until after the developments.

At this point the committee took a recess until two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

C. W. Batchelor sworn—Was not one of the Penn Avenue Commissioners; was familiar with the Penn avenue pavement.

Mr. Robb—Please state if you know whether returns were made for the pavement in excess of the amount actually laid?

Capt. Batchelor—I have two affidavits which, if the committee will have read, will probably give a starting point.

Mr. Robb took the affidavits and then remarked: I desire to show that in some instances the pavement of "turn outs" were returned at twenty-one square yards when the amount was charged on the measurer's books at twenty-two yards. In other instances the amount was increased from twenty yards to 200 yards by adding a "naught"—a very easy matter at this time. Captain Batchelor, please state how much of an excess has been charged to you.

Captain B.—The Engineer and Secretary of the Commission returned the amount of my measure in the return at twenty yards. Afterwards discovered that I was charged with 200 yards on the books of the City Treasury. [The affidavits of Mr. Craft, Engineer, and S. M. Iverson, Secretary of the Commission, were produced to substantiate the statement of Mr. Batchelor.] The returns were properly made by the Commissioners; City Treasurer's books were not correct; this was doubtless an error made by some of his clerks; the City Treasurer said he could not correct the error; I have not paid the assessment; don't know that Mr. Dempster had any work on the avenue; can't say whether or not he was interested in the work; saw him out there frequently.

To Mr. Robb—There were overcharges against other parties.

To Mr. Richardson—Mr. Craft said the amount of my turn-out was twenty yards; think I should have been charged with twenty yards.

To Mr. Smith—Mr. Dempster was City Engineer. The Commission had their own engineer.

To Judge Mellon—Don't know of any of the Commissioners being interested in the contract; don't know that any Commissioner was paid for voting for a certain kind of pavement; know nothing in regard to the matter.

To Mr. Richardson—Only know from what Messrs. Armstrong and Ardary told me that they endeavored to get their assessments corrected.

SUPERINTENDENT RICHMOND.

The next witness called was Superintendent H. C. Richmond, of the Allegheny Water Works, who, after being sworn, testified as follows: Am Superintendent of the Allegheny Water Works; have been there for fifteen months; did not stop the Lowry engine to prevent it engine from being seen by the committee; I stopped her to make some repairs and changes; my interest is to make her work; I have tried that, and have obtained the best advice possible; we have been covering the pipes so as to prevent condensation; we have six boilers; we require the whole of them to run the engine; don't know that it was originally intended to run the engine with three boilers; think it must have been after the boilers would have been put together; have been eighteen years an engineer; the Lowry engine has never worked twelve hours uniformly; the first difficulty is that she has not enough water valves; they all work too light; if they raised half the distance it would be better; think the quadrant and valves should be used for the first half of the stroke she is graduating, while for the other half it is nearly counterbalanced; think there is about from 175 to 200 horse power lost somewhere by the principle of the engine; don't know where the loss is; the two hadn't had the old engines the city would have been out of water two or three times; the Lowry engine has jarred every motion and stopped on her centers; at the half center think the plungers nearly counterbalance each other; the steam and gravity work together, however, like the Cornish engine; we use steam and gravity together; think the stress in a measure counteract each other; the judgment of skilled engineers confirms me in my opinion; I am afraid every day that the engine will break down; we have no jar now at four and a half revolutions a minute; her prettiest movement is at that rate; never saw her at ten; have seen her at seven and a half, but I thought she was straining and jarring too much, and I ordered the engineer to stop. Used 480 bushels of coal per day; don't know how many revolutions the engine ran; we stopped on Sunday, and a great many hours during the week. At the lowest speed we would run from fifteen to eighteen hours per day; in the summer she would run from twenty-two to twenty-four hours. In twenty-four hours suppose the engine would pump five millions of gallons. Witness further stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Lowry, offering him a suit or clothes, as a token of esteem, for the manner in which he had handled the engine, but he never ordered the clothes. Some time afterward Mr. Lowry sent word to witness he did not send in his bill for the clothes, and witness said he would send it in after a while. He some time after sent him a bill for a horse, wagon, for $100, but afterwards changed his mind, and received nothing from Mr. Lowry. Would not put up a Lowry engine if he was building a water works. There was some mechanical defect, but he was not skilled enough to say what it was.

On cross-examination witness stated that he never served an apprenticeship as an engine builder; was a steamboat engineer about eighteen years; never was inside the Allegheny water works until he was elected engineer.

While this witness was on cross-examination, Colonel Smith, of the committee, took exceptions to the line of examination. He objected to such questions.

Mr. Bruce said the witness had been examined in chief for an hour and a half, and he had spent a fifteen minutes on cross-examination. He was willing, however, to dismiss the witness.

After some further discussion the witness was told he could retire.

He counsel for Mr. Lowry, at the time the objection was raised, was endeavoring to show, from a pamphlet issued by the Lowry to Councils, that all the coal consumed during 1875, had been charged against the Lowry engine, although the old engines and the engine on Troy Hill, had been supplied from the same fuel yard; and he asked Messrs. Hodgson and Hemphill and taken these erroneous figures as data in arriving as the quantity of coal consumed.

ANOTHER EXPERT.

Mr. Woodhead was next called, and testified that he was a practical engineer; that the Lowry engine was constructed in violation of mechanical principles; if the plungers were not weighted they would not work; he visited the Bedford avenue engine has no weights on the plungers, and the engine is not powerful enough substantial, sufficient to do the work of the Lowry engines, could be built, boilers and all, for less than the cost of the Lowry engines cost.

On cross-examination the witness stated that he had worked for Mr. Hartupee and had seen the plans of the Lowry engine there.

MR. HARTUPEE AGAIN.

Mr. Hartupee recalled—This witness made a statement in response to some matters testified to by Mr. Schenelier. They related chiefly to the cracked castings, the time when the drawings were received, and the changes in the plans. The main point elicited in chief was, that the witness understood his contract with the city was to lift the water to Brilliant Hill, and not to Hiland avenue.

On cross-examination Mr. Lowry confronted the witness with a mounted drawing, about four by six feet in size, upon which it is stipulated that the water is to be lifted to Hiland avenue. The witness admitted that he had attached the words "Brilliant Hill" to the map before him. His idea, however, was that the water had to be lifted to Brilliant Hill, and from thence a small portion of it was to be raised to Hiland avenue.

At five o'clock the committee adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Deaths in Pittsburgh During the Past Week.

The mortuary report of the Board of Health for the week ending April 1st, shows 62 deaths. These were, 39 males and 32 females, all white. The social relations were, married, 17; single, 37; widows 3 and widowers 1. Nativity: Pittsburgh, 38; other parts of United States, 9; England, 1; France, 1; Germany, 5; Ireland, 8. The ages were: Under 1 year, 13; from 1 to 2 years, 10; 2 to 5, 8; 5 to 10, 1; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 11; 30 to 40, 7; 40 to 50, 5; 50 to 60, 3; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 4; 80 to 90, 3. The causes of death were: Accident, 1; asthma, 1; atelectasis, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; bronchitis, 2; cancer of stomach, 1; cancer, not stated, 2; consumption, 14; convulsions, 4; dropsy, 1; diphtheritis, 2; diarrhea, 1; enteritis, 1; typhoid fever, 4; scarlet fever, 2; remittent fever, 1; fracture of base of skull, 1; heart disease, not specified, 1; heart hypertrophy, 1; inanition, 1; meningitis, 3; measles, 3; neglect, 1; old age, 3; premature birth, 1; pneumonia, 8; unknown 1; whooping cough, 1. Total, 62.

Allegheny Poor Board.

The Allegheny Poor Directors held a meeting at the City Home last Friday, at which the following business was transacted:

A resolution was adopted that hereafter all insane inmates visited by their friends shall be taken into the parlors, and that permits to visit insane inmates shall be issued by the Physician of the Home only.

The Committee on Rules and Regulations submitted a report, containing a number of recommendations for improvements in the insane department. Among these is one that the roof of the building be raised and a full story made above the present one. It is argued that this improvement would provide ample accommodations for the insane at the home for years to come; that their quarters would then be far more comfortable, and would admit of a better classification of the inmates, thus giving better opportunities for successful treating. The committee estimate the cost of the improvement will not exceed $1,500, and say this is a careful calculation on fifty inmates they find the city will save $2,000 a year by carrying out their recommendation.

The report was received and filed.

A "Shover" Captured.

Deputy United States Marshal Hall, upon information received to the effect that two counterfeiters would arrive here at three o'clock yesterday morning, on the Southern express, was promptly on hand when the train arrived. One of the men, who gave his name as J. F. Reed, was arrested, but there was not sufficient evidence developed in his companion. Reed was examined and the sum of $1,700 in counterfeit greenbacks found. These were in "tens" on the National Bank of Richmond, Indiana. There were five packages of $500 each and one of $200. Reed was escorted to the United States Commissioner's office where he waived a hearing, and in default of $14,000 bail committed to jail. Reed was on his way to join kindred spirits in Philadelphia. He claims to be a Montgomery county man. His case will be heard at the May term of the United States District Court.

SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.

Meeting of the Allegheny Board—Election of a Librarian and Assistant, &c., &c.

The Allegheny Board of School Controllers held their regular monthly meeting last evening, President King in the chair.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Miller presented the report of the Library Committee. The gift of a statistical atlas of the United States, from Hon. A. G. Cochran, is suitably acknowledged. A protest against the reduction of the Librarian's salary was also contained in the report. Also a protest against the action of the Board at its last meeting defining the power of the Library Committee. The report was received, and a resolution of thanks tendered Mr. Cochran for his gift. A resolution that the salary of the Librarian be fixed at $900 failed to pass.

ELECTION OF A LIBRARIAN, ETC.

The Board proceeded to elect a Librarian and Assistant Librarian. The following nominations were made for Librarian: Mr. James W. Kenney, Mrs. J. R. Oxley and Miss Sue A. Barclay. The votes resulted as follows: Mr. Benney, 29; Mrs. Oxley, 14; Miss Barclay, 4; Miss Donley, 5. The election of Mr. Benney was made unanimous.

The nominations for Assistant Librarian were Miss Mattie McAllister, Mrs. Oxley, Miss Mary Donnely and Miss Maggie Benney. On the first ballot Miss McAlister received seventy-four votes. As this was not a majority a second ballot was ordered, when two members changed their votes and assured her election which was then made unanimous.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent Latta reported as follows:

Total enrollment for March, 9,161; average number in attendance, 7,708; per centage of attendance, 84; average number in attendance in Primary Department, 4,687; average number in attendance in Medium Department, 1,638; average number in attendance in Grammar Department, 1,125; average number in attendance at High School, 238; number of pupils not assigned, 2,261; number of pupils in Normal Classes (including two music teachers), 194; highest per centage of attendance attained by one teacher, 100.

THE LATE WM. B. SCAIFE.

Tribute of Respect From His Workmen

At a meeting of the workmen held at the works of the late Wm. B. Scaife & Sons, April 4, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we have lost, in the death of Wm. B. Scaife, a kind employer, a liberal, earnest and faithful friend.

Resolved, That while we submit to the will of Providence, yet we grieve that our friend has been called away in this, the day of his great usefulness, and when his presence was a tower of strength to us.

Resolved, That we tender to his family our profound sympathy in this, their hour of affliction, claiming their sorrow to be ours, and that we do mourn sincerely over this sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the *Chronicle*, COMMERCIAL and *Freedom's Friend*.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Mc Candless.

Henry M. Stitzer, of Crawford county, filed a petition in bankruptcy. Order made restraining certain execution creditors.

Robert Stewart, bankrupt, Mercer county; order granted against certain execution creditors; also in the case of John Stevenson, bankrupt, of Mercer county.

Duncan Keith, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Register's report referred back for re-examination.

Andrew D. Miller, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Leave granted assignee to sell certain real estate.

United States vs. one barrel of whisky owned by Moss & Fox. Property condemned and for feited and ordered to be sold.

United States Attorney's account for quarter, ending March 31, 1876, presented, examined and approved.

Common Pleas No. 1—Full Bench.

The following motions for new trials have been argued and decided:

Field, Thaw & Co. vs. Mulholland. Refused.

John B. Sheriff, use, vs. Robert M. Elliott. Refused.

Samuel Marx and wife vs. Jacob Bernstein. New trial granted, if plaintiff will accept $125 and costs within twenty days.

F. F. Kohen vs. John Kilfep & Co. Motions for a new trial and in arrest of judgment refused.

Philip Loveridge vs. D. W. C. Bidwell *et al.* New trial granted. This is the bogus punch case in which the plaintiff got a verdict against Mr. Bidwell for about $4,000.

John Meyer for use vs. Frank Kolne. Refused.

A. G. Shade vs. John A. Nichol. Refused.

Robert Dickson, President, vs. David Kichey. Refused. This was against defendant as surety on the bond of Robert Grier, in which a verdict was rendered for defendant.

George Bref vs. Willard J. Adams and James Graham. Refused.

Arthur Gainesford vs. Edgar Cowan. Refused.

J. B. Smith vs. Henry Bollman. Granted.

James Dunlap for use vs. Emanuel Deroy. Refused.

A. Ordieb & Co. vs. Fanny Rosenbach and Henry Rosenbach. Refused.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

Edward Miller & Co., of Connecticut, vs. Gallinger & Co. Verdict for plaintiffs for $2,?58 66.

John D. Phillips, Joseph Keeling, *et al.*, vs. John W. Reed, David Trunick, *et al.* Verdict for plaintiffs for $?83 50.

John Waterhouse vs. E. J. Waring & Co. On trial.

John B. Livingstone, for use, vs. Consolidated Gas Company; action to recover certain certificates of stock. On trial.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The attendance upon Mrs. Emma Waller's second performance was unfortunately small. *Meg Merrilies*, last night, was much larger than on Monday evening, and it was noticeable that there were among the auditors many grave and reverend gentlemen who do not visit the theatre except when the attractions are offered—old men who can tell you all about the best actors and actresses for thirty or forty years past, and who take pleasure in making comparisons between the new and the old school of dramatic artists. No greater compliment could be paid to Mrs. Waller than the presence in the auditorium of this class of people. It was plain that they were there to found rare enjoyment in the entertainment offered there; for they were leaders in every sound of approval given by the great actress.

Oftener one sees Mrs. Waller's *Meg Merrilies* the more he is impressed with its grandeur. It will compare with the best effort of any artist now on the stage, and will lose nothing in the denouement.

The support, as was to have been expected, was better than on Monday evening. Mr. Waverly makes one of the hits of the season as *Dandie Dinmont*. Miss Kate Fletcher acts the part of *Madeline Bertram* with true dramatic care and grace. Miss Alice Hastings, as *Lucy Bertram*, acted well and sang very well. Mr. Nimon Evarts, as *Dominie Sampson*, deserves favorable mention. Mr. Dean's *Dominie* came in for a fair share of applause.

"Guy Mannering" will be repeated to-night.

Matt. Morgan's Tableau Troupe.

Matt. Morgan has recently organized a tableau troupe of beautiful and shapely young ladies, who will pose in representation of various events, historical and biblical, at the Fifth Avenue Comedy Theatre, and we doubt not will be favored with a full house of the best grade to along to prevent monotony. The troupe has met with pronounced success in Baltimore and other Eastern cities.

Wallace's Benefit.

George M. Wallace's testimonial benefit, at Library Hall, on the 18th inst., will be a worthy one (following as it does a series of attractions offered. The Troubadours, Bartley Campbell and many others have tendered their aid.

The Centennials.

The ladies are making strenuous efforts to have a full turnout to the entertainment to be given by the Centennials at Library Hall on the evening of April 10, for the benefit of the Society for the Improvement of the Poor. The seats will be sold on Monday next, at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

Catholic Clerical Changes.

It is announced that Rev. S. Wall, President of St. Michael's Seminary, has been given the extra charge of St. Stephen's Church, Manchwood; that Rev. J. Ward, late pastor of that church, has been made assistant pastor with Rev. M. Kane at St. Patrick's, Seventeenth street, and that Rev. H. Haggerty, of St. Patrick's, has been appointed to the pastorate of St. Luke's, Mansfield. Rev. Geo. S. Grace, late Chancellor and Secretary of the old Pittsburgh Diocese, has been transferred, at his own request, and by consent of Bishops Twigg and Domenec, to the Allegheny Diocese. It is currently reported that he will receive the appointment of assistant pastor to Rev. T. Walsh at St. John's Church, Altoona. A number of other changes in both the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Catholic Dioceses are rumored, but there is not even any semi-official intimation of their truth.

City Printing.

The Printing Committee held a special meeting last evening and let the following contracts: For printing 300 copies of the Controller's annual report, to Moore & Nesbit at $187 19, 50 copies to be bound in cloth; for furnishing ordinances for the Council files, to Messrs. Stevenson & Foster at $1 per page; for printing the Municipal Record, to Stevenson & Foster at $2 19 per page.

Mr. W. F. Walker received the contract for furnishing the miscellaneous printing for the various offices at Municipal Hall for the year at $276 75 for 300 sets, and also the contract for furnishing 10,000 tax statements and sixty-two tax receipt books for the City Treasurer at $233 75.

Adjourned.

MATTIE CLARK and Blanche Allen, ladies of fashion, were held by the Mayor, yesterday, for a hearing, on a charge of the larceny of $500 from a gentleman, to between $70 and $80. The money amounting to between $70 and $80. The parties keep house on Third avenue, and while on a visit there the prosecutor, Benjamin Anglin, was "relieved" of the cash. The money was found by the detectives in a corner of the chimney piece, and the defendants were held for a hearing.

POLITICAL.

The Canvass in the Second Legislative District.

With the opening of spring the political campaign will begin in earnest, and warm work may be expected for months to come. Meantime, for the more prominent and important offices active work is being done, and in the matter of candidates for State Senate and Assembly, numerous candidates are being "talked up" by their friends in the several districts. In some, indeed, some quiet and effective work has already been done and is in process of accomplishment. One of the most interesting contests, and one which will attract considerable attention, is that in the Second Legislative district, composed of the First and Fourth wards inclusive, and the Sixth Seventh and Eighth wards of this city, where the Republican ticket was defeated in 1874. There are two Assemblymen to be elected in this district, and among the more prominent names mentioned for the Republican nomination are Captain Andrew Miller, First ward; Hon. Henry A. Weaver, Second ward; Mr. A. Steinmeyer, Third ward; Mr. John Caldwell, Fourth ward; Mr. William J. Flinn, Sixth ward; Mr. H. Lee Mason, Seventh ward, and Mr. William Moore and Mr. William Kerr of the Eighth ward. Here is excellent material, and with others whose names we do not now recall, and many who may be named, there will be no difficulty in the selection of an acceptable ticket.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The Government building is still is a state of gaslessness.

ALDERMAN MCKELVEY, of Allegheny, removed his office yesterday to No. 49 West Diamond.

SHERIDAN POST, G. A. R., of Allegheny City, propose to continue their literary and musical entertainments during the summer.

FORTY-TWO Japanese youths passed through the city yesterday morning *en route* to Philadelphia, where they are to attend the Centennial. One of the party was left behind, on account of insanity, and will be sent home.

MARY GREENAWALT, an old offender, was yesterday morning sent thirty days to the Workhouse by Mayor McCarthy, for vagrancy.

THE annual meeting of the Ladies' Charitable Association of the Homeopathic Hospital will be held this (Wednesday) afternoon at three P. M.

MR. JOHN COOPER, a well-known retired grocer of Allegheny, died yesterday morning at his residence, on Western avenue. His disease was consumption.

THE box of jelly found in the possession of the suspicious characters, Welty and Duggan, was yesterday sent to the Allegheny Orphan Asylum by Mayor Phillips.

PATRICK GILBERT was yesterday committed to jail by United States Commissioner McCandless, to answer a charge of removing liquors without payment of the special tax.

IN Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday, W. N. Irvine filed a bill in equity against John Wallace, his partner, praying for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the affairs of the firm.

JOSEPH SWAN, of James street, Allegheny, was yesterday sent to the Workhouse for thirty days, by Mayor Phillips. Joseph had been arousing himself by smashing a window with his fist.

THE Directory canvassers are about starting on their routes. People will do well to answer them promptly and full, and see that their names are spelled. Bad mistakes may be avoided.

AN action in ejectment was instituted in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, by Jacob Staley, a pauper, against Christian Court, for a tract of land in Indiana township.

THE will of the late James H. Hays was filed in the Register's office yesterday. He decedent bequeaths his property to his children and grandchildren. Two sons, Henry H. and John Nicholson Hays, are the executors and trustees. The will is dated February 20, 1873.

JOSEPH KERR was arrested yesterday at the instance of Grace Kennedy on a charge of the larceny of $12. It is all-got that the money was taken from under a pillow at the house of the prosecutrix on Third avenue. After a hearing before Mayor McCarthy sent the accused to jail to await trial.

THE County Commissioners, yesterday, awarded the contract for constructing the roof of a new County Commissioners' building, to B. J. Bradley, at $2,?44. There were fifteen or twenty bids, the highest being that of D. & W. H. Fritz, which was $3,175. The lowest was that of Mr. Bradley.

WILLIAM Leonard, Jr., filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday, against R. H. Laufman. He asked the court to decree that an sale which he executed in favor of him in trust for him be reconveyed to him. The respondent filed an answer in which he says that he had no objections, and the Court made the decree.

JOHN ANDERSON, a lad seventeen years of age and a Reform school graduate, was caught in the act of breaking open a dealer's box, in the Allegheny market. The culprit attempted to throw away the goods after his arrest. His uncle requested that the lad be sent back to the Reform school, but President Avery has been notified to send for him.

PAT. MALOY, an insane man, was sent to jail yesterday for ten days, by the Mayor. He went into the Central Station Monday evening and was ordered out. He turned on to three or four through the window, and soon afterward fell in a fit, when he was carried in and stayed for the night. He will probably be sent to an insane asylum.

PETER POLLARD, a colored man, residing in the Third ward, Allegheny, was held for a hearing, before Alderman Edgar, on a charge of aggravated assault and battery. The battered party is Andrew Fisher, a German, who alleges that Pollard pounded him on the head with a lump of coal while he was attempting to collect the rent from the accused, who lives in Fisher's house.

HOARS MORRIS, an alleged suspicious person and a fugitive from justice, was arrested yesterday morning by Patrolman Kratz. On the 28th of January last Morris was arrested charged on suspicion of having stolen twenty-five head of cattle in Wayne county. He possessed, and was placed in the lockup, but in some way managed to escape. The facts being made known to the Mayor the alleged offender was sent to Claremont for thirty days.

J. B. HAMMER, clerk of a city importer, made information yesterday before United States Commissioner McCandless, charging Christian Franz with obtaining credit under false color, and promise of carrying on business, and obtaining credit to the extent of $161 83 from J. A. McKelvy, of the defendant's employer, at the same time in a state of insolvency, and within three months after the purchase filing a petition in bankruptcy. Franz is under provisions of the bankrupt law. The case will probably be heard to-day.

THE new Bishop of Pittsburgh, Rt. Rev. J. Tuigg, appears to be working to the most rapid advantage since his arrival in this city. He has already visited most of the parish churches, and endeavored to make himself familiar with their financial conditions. With the people he makes himself thoroughly at home, and his genial manner and ability to administers such comfort as is within his power. Thus far his efforts have been favorably received. As a financier Bishop Tuigg has himself thoroughly familiar with the episcopal routine, as for several years he was Bishop Rondbaugh first lieutenant, as his Diocese labors under no such debt, there is no doubt but that he adopts the most prudent course.

Why The Iron Men Are Not In a Prosperous Condition.

Mr. Carpenter, who represented the Pennsylvania Company at a meeting held at the Manufacturers' Association, has the right idea on the question. Should Mr. Carpenter wish we will give him the name of one firm who are large buyers of iron, who came to this city last summer to make a purchase of 600 tons. After going to the trouble to examine the city's principal mills, valves, gauges, water bonds, quadrants and plungers, must be all in a conglomerate mass in their heads.

From motives of kindness I would propose to keep the matter at the present time to the only real Cornish pumps that are at work, in their simple purity, without any of the expensive adjuncts. The pumps can be seen on any coalboat. The man represents the power, the pump rod the working beam. With this simple piece of machinery can be studied to some purpose. I challenge any expert to substitute any sort of a man power pump that will do the same duty with the same ease.

After a diligent study (the subject is worthy of it) they will have their minds cleared enough to perceive that just so far as any mechanical contrivance will be in the way that much made up by the difference of freight charges in his favor. This same firm came to this city a few weeks since to purchase 300 tons and did not do so; but sent their order East, as they could get no reduction on the price. Should Mr. Carpenter wish we can get him the date of purchases, size of iron and price paid.

A SPECIALTY.

A few years ago a man in this city put up machinery for manufacturing a specialty, and for three years their trade on that article alone amounted to $200,000 per annum, the goods being taken entirely in the West. A rival establishment started up in an Eastern city. They got reasonably low rates of freight to the West, and our Pittsburgh friends found that, owing to the heavy tariff laid upon their goods by the Fort Wayne road, they could not compete with the Eastern men, and their machinery was allowed to fall into disuse. Should Mr. Carpenter wish, we can give him the names of the men he can call and see their mill and machinery.

WHITE LEAD.

As it is well known this city has some of the best white lead manufacturers in the country, and their products are looked upon as first-class. One of the leading men in this line says the sales to the Western cities year before last amounted to over $1,000,000, but owing to Pittsburgh more than $1,200,000 in cash. But that during last year they did not sell $400,000, this was owing to the freight discrimination in favor of Philadelphia manufacturers, who were able to place their goods in the Western cities cheaper than the Pittsburghers could. Mr. Carpenter can examine the books of this firm and he will see for himself that these statements are correct.

DISCRIMINATING AGAINST PITTSBURGH.

The following table shows the rates of freight charged in May last by the Pennsylvania Company on flour which passed through this city as well as that which was received by merchants here.

RATES ON FLOUR.

From	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Boston	New York.
Chicago to	50	50	50	60 70
Indianapolis to	45	50	45	55 65
Cincinnati to	45	50	45	50 60
St. Louis to	80	65	60	70 80

DRAWBACKS GIVEN ON FLOUR.

It is possible that Mr. Carpenter would like to know something about the drawbacks given by the Pennsylvania road to some flour dealers in this city, and refused to others. Should he wish we will give him dates, amount of checks, by whom signed and to whom drawn on.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,
Wholesale Flour Merchants.

About Pumping Engines.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Legislative Committee, I see by your print, are to visit the different pumping engines in the two cities. They have been compelled to hear so much evidence from *experts* that Cornish engines, pumps, Bob Grier's pipes, mitts, valves, water bonds, quadr